



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

that I condemn these acts, because if attempted to be carried, I think the attempt would further disturb the domestic peace of this distracted country, and if carried would occasion perpetual discord. The inventive faculty of man cannot, in my humble apprehension, discover a less efficacious and a more fatal mode of advancing any, even supposed, or fancied honest, or honorable purpose, than by provincial devastation of property, local risings, parochial murders, &c. and therefore every good man must aid in putting them down on the same principle that he would oppose an Union, to prevent an unavailing effusion of the blood, comfort and resources of the island. When I spoke of the act of the legislature it was certainly with no intention to weaken all the well-grounded objections which have been made against arbitrary power; the magnanimity of the intention effectually to crush delinquency could never be questioned, if the quivering lips, the trickling tears, the loud and tremendous cries of thousands from all quarters of the country could induce Parl. to change, alter and modify certain measures, which call loudly for reformation and improvement, and bar the avenues to returning justice—the blessings of a people so faved would not diffuse in empty air. No, (to use the expression of a great orator) heaven itself would become the agent to receive the blessings of their pious gratitude, and waft them to the bosom of their sovereign. Beware, I conjure you, of intemperate zeal; reject with unanimous indignation any overture which would induce you to give an opinion upon the interests of others yet unborn, when your alarms, your prejudices and your fears incapacitate you from forming any opinion even of your own. Stand at the sick bed of your wretched country, and if you are not disposed to administer to its diseases, play not the assassin to amuse the minister. Be firm; resist the Union; and trust me that the same hand which has inflicted the wounds on Ireland, must, like the hero's spear of old, be stretched forth to administer the remedy and ensure the cure—trust me, the best way to promote the prosperity of Ireland is to shew a British cabinet that you are not dull and insensible and indifferent to its advancement; and that although there are several in the country seduced into republicanism, yet that there is not an Irishman disposed to be a slave. I decline entering at any length into the abstract question; it is exhausted. If carried at all, an Union can only be carried by pitiful and flimsy expedients—expedients as paltry and ineffectual as they are insidious. It is a misuse of your functions to blend the quality of juror with politician—shew the minister of England that you despair not to cure common distempers by regular methods—view not the disturbances (which every good man deplores) under every colour of exaggeration—and in the paroxysm of alarm surrender not your country for ever to every projector or adventurer, every alchymist and empyric who may be unwilling or unable to serve it. The British minister must drag down the stupendous power of France, and revolutionize America, before he changes the spirit or the habits of the Irish nation, it is impossible. In these islands you can-

not be misled in cases of any difficulty; you will find in the treasures of your constitution maxims and principles to regulate your determination. It is not a leading maxim of that constitution, that the fewer causes of dissatisfaction are left by government, the more the subject will be disposed to resist and to rebel. I cannot find an authority which says, that no case can exist in which it is proper for the sovereign to accede to the wishes of his disconsolate subjects, or that giving way in a few instances, is to lose all that may remain un-conceded. You have nothing to say to the clumsy subtlety of Mr. Pitt's deductions, or Mr. Windham's political metaphors;—follow the advice of Mr. Burke, and leave them to amuse the schools—“*Illa se jaclit in aula Aolus et clauso ventorum carcere regnet.*” But let them not break prison to burst like a LEVANTER to sweep the earth with their hurricane, and to break up the fountains of the great deep to overwhelm you.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY
FROM THE
DALKEY GAZETTE.

COURIERS EXTRAORDINARY FROM THE COURTS
OF PORTUGAL, MADRID, AND GERMANY,
TO THE COURT AT
ST. JAMES'S.

YESTERDAY arrived at Downing-street, under a large escort of cavalry from Plymouth, a special messenger from Don TERRIFICO DESPOTICO, prime minister of Portugal, with a remonstrance supplicatory and expostulatory, against the projected incorporate Union between his country and the French Republic; praying immediate relief and succour against so deplorable a calamity. Signor Pittachio received the ambassador with his wonted courtesy; but having on a late occasion made that immeasurable oration (which is now distributing gratis by the French Directory over the European Continent) in favor of incorporation of legislation; he referred the ambassador to Foster, Saurin, and Co. and the Conductors of the Anti-Union, in Ireland, to receive the best Anti-Union instructions; the ambassador is expected in Dublin every moment, on his important mission; and it is whispered that the ORATORS of the bar meeting, several of the HOSIERS, Roger Gower the humbugger, Counsellor Bethell, and several Anti-Union city orators, are to pass the goggling months in Portugal, where they are to be attended by proper interpreters, in inflaming the Portuguese against the monstrous measure of an Incorporate Union.

N. B. The moment the account arrived in Dublin, a reward was offered to discover the author of *Cease your Funning*; and great offers made for the literary assistance of that Anti-Jacobin writer; a special messenger was immediately sent after Tom Coold, who had proceeded on the Munster Circuit, and that Anti-Union

Atlas was hourly expected to join the expedition to Portugal; 5,000l. is the smallest sum which has been offered to any person whose assistance has yet been solicited.

AMBASSADOR FROM MADRID.

Soon after the above ambassador left London, a messenger from the Cabinet of Madrid, who came over in one of Lord St. Vincent's fleet, brought the important intelligence that the basis of an Incorporate Union was nearly agreed on, between that country and France; the courts of justice were to remain as before, that the religious establishment was still to continue; the ambassador expressed the strongest indignation of his court against the monstrous measure; complained extremely of the effect which certain jacobinical speeches and pamphlets in favor of Incorporate Unions, had occasioned; and after expressions of strong regret, and seeing that the Signor Pittachio could give his court no effectual relief, he immediately left town for Madrid.

THE MESSENGER FROM THE EMPEROR

Deplored the effect which the discussion of the policy of Incorporate Unions, had produced on the Continent; expressed the sentiment of his court highly against the projected incorporation offered by the Gallic Directory; and the fears of the messenger were considerably removed, on hearing that Thomas Grenville and suite, with a million of hard cash, had proceeded to the Continent, to expose the impolicy of a Continental Incorporation of Legislatures.

We are extremely happy to learn, that those communications had such an effect on Signor Pittachio, the Union dictator, that he was resolved to read his recantation, and make twice as long a speech against the principles and the consequences of Incorporation of Legislatures, as he had before made in favor of that measure; and we are also happy to hear, that Harry Dundas has given notice of his intention to bring in a bill, making it High Treason to speak or write in favor of Incorporation of Legislatures, except amongst the inhabitants of the same island, as an odious jacobinical invention.

N. B. There is no truth whatever in the report that a basis of negotiation for an Incorporate Union between Great Britain and France, has been transmitted to Signor Pittachio himself, by Anacharsis Clootz, for the purpose of having the extraordinary talents of Pittachio in the "Republic of the World;" and on the principles of domestic peace, mutual dependence, reciprocal advantage, and commercial freedom.

THE Mayor of Cork, Philip Bennett, has received an order for one hundred weight of worm-powders, to physic the corporation of Dublin, and cool the Anti-Union corporations; the powders have risen 100 per cent since the order was received.

METALLIC TRACTORS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE ANTI-UNION.

Mores meliore metallo,

OVID's Metamor.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the question of an Union, which first excited your labours, is for the present at rest, I hope, before your valuable paper closes, you will suffer me to convey thro' it, some information, in which, tho' not of a political nature, the public is materially interested: I am the inventor of the famous Metallic Tractors, and as I am an Englishman, I trust that my having come over here, purely for the good of the Irish people, may assist to do away some of that national jealousy, which the discussion of the late question, has unfortunately and unavoidably generated. The cures performed by these truly *precious metals*, if not indisputably attested, would appear incredible. There are few complaints for which they have not proved a *sovereign remedy*. They act like a charm, and would, if sufficiently applied, produce a total change in the *constitution*. All disorders of the head and heart, even in the most obstinate cases, have yielded to this remedy, and for those stomachic affections, the symptoms of which are *qualms*, it has been found a specific. This valuable application need not alarm the most nervous patients, as it does not produce the slightest pain, but only a gentle titillation, when applied to the palms of the hands, far from unpleasant. The manner in which this great secret of nature operates, is unknown. The doctrine of the vital, electrical fluid, being occasionally deranged, its undue preponderance being counteracted, and the equilibrium restored, by means of attraction, has been long considered a system worthy of investigation, and capable of ascertainment. This desideratum has been obtained by the discovery of the Metallic Tractors, and in all cases where there has been any derangement of the *circulating medium*, the Tractors have drawn off the accumulation, and fixed the balance in favour of the patient. But as Mr. Sampson has justly observed in his pamphlet on the Union, which you so often have had occasion to observe upon in your paper (vide Arguments for and against an Union considered) that "*One argument from experience outweighs a thousand from theory*," I shall at once refer you to many respectable attestations of recent cures performed by me, some of them in very desperate cases, which I trust will confound the incredulous, and gratify the inquisitive. I am, Gentlemen,

Your devoted Servant,
THOMAS TOUCH.

To Dr. TOUCH.

SIR.

I think it but justice to your merit to make public my obligations to you. I was in the beginning of this year attacked with severe aguish symptoms, frequent hot and cold fits, a swimming of my head, and a general relaxation: my legs tottered under me, and I cou'd not walk upright. On the 23d of January some fever-